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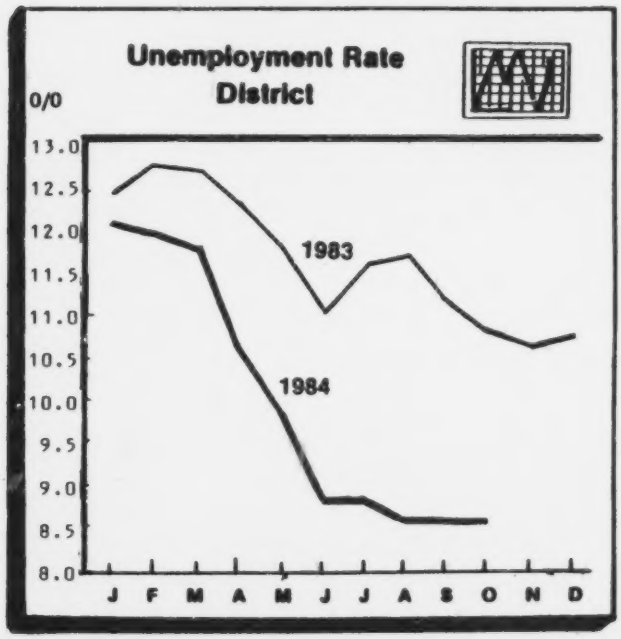
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for October 1984 December 14, 1984

District Rate 8.6% For The 3rd Month



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate remained at 8.6 percent in October 1984. This is the third consecutive month that the unemployment rate has been 8.6 percent in the District. Between September 1984 and October 1984 the rise in unemployment (1.7 percent) was just offset by the rise in employment (1.6 percent), resulting in the constant unemployment rate. In October 1984, 4,700 more District residents were employed than in the previous month--at 299,700. Similarly, the number of unemployed District residents rose by 400 over the month to 28,000 in October. Nationally the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate dropped from 7.1 percent in September 1984 to 7.0 percent in October 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates, October 1984 compared to October 1983, joblessness is down significantly and employment is up significantly. Since October 1983, 13,800 more District residents have found jobs and 7,000 fewer District residents are unemployed. As a result of these improved conditions, the jobless rate in the District has fallen from 10.9 percent in October 1983 to 8.6 percent in October 1984. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate dropped from 8.4 percent in October 1983 to 7.0 percent in October 1984.

Given the severity of the 1981-82 recession and the extended period in which the District jobless rate rose (January 1981 to Janurary 1984) improvements in the employment situation of District residents has been extraordinary. During the 1973-75 recession, the Nation's jobless rate peaked during 1975, while the District's

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
October 1984

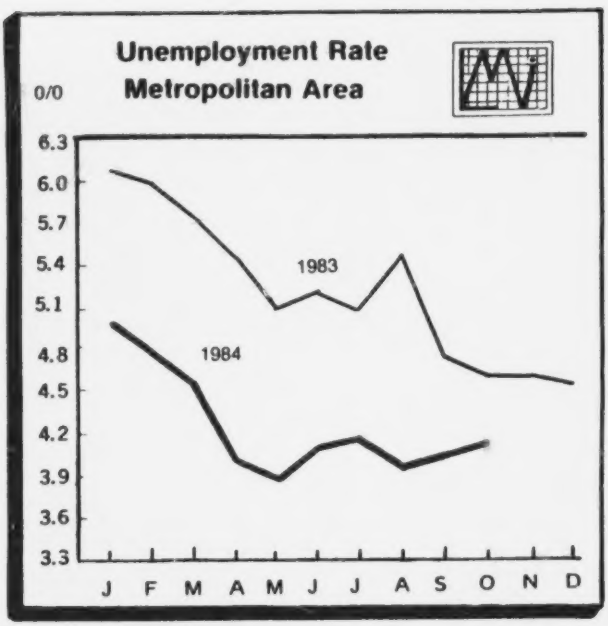
	October b/ 1984	September c/ 1984	October 1983	September 1983	Net Change From September 1984	Net Change From October 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	327,700	322,600	321,000	323,100	5,100	6,700
Total Employment	299,700	295,000	285,900	286,900	4,700	13,800
Total Unemployment	28,000	27,600	35,000	36,200	400	- 7,000
Unemployment Rate d/	8.6	8.6	10.9	11.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,882,300	1,856,700	1,794,700	1,794,900	25,600	87,600
Total Employment	1,803,600	1,781,300	1,711,200	1,710,900	22,300	92,400
Total Unemployment	78,600	75,300	83,500	83,900	3,300	- 4,900
Unemployment Rate d/	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,554,500	1,534,000	1,473,700	1,471,800	20,500	80,800
Total Employment	1,503,900	1,486,300	1,425,300	1,424,000	17,600	78,600
Total Unemployment	50,600	47,800	48,500	47,800	2,800	2,100
Unemployment Rate d/	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

rate peaked in 1977, some two years later. Available data indicates that employment in 1984 will be significantly above any level since 1982. The number of employed City residents is expected to average 292,700 in 1984. Unemployment among District residents will average around 30,200 in 1984--7,800 fewer unemployed than in 1983 and 2,800 fewer unemployed than in 1982.

The District's jobless rate is expected to average approximately 9.3 percent in 1984--2.4 percentage points lower than the 1983 rate and 1.3 percentage points lower than the 1982 rate.



THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

For the second consecutive month, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates rose--from 4.1 percent to 4.2 percent in the Area and from 3.1 percent to 3.3 percent in the suburbs over the month. The rise in the levels of unemployment in the Area (4.4 percent) and Suburbs (5.6 percent) over the month was significantly greater than the rises in employment (1.3 percent in the Area and 1.2 percent for the suburbs). Area employment was 1,803,600 in October 1984--22,300 more employed Area residents than in the previous month. In October 1984, suburban employment stood at 1,503,900--17,600 more employed individuals than in the previous month. Unemployment among Area and suburban residents in October 1984 was 78,600 and 50,600--3,300 and 2,800 more unemployed individuals than in September 1984.

Over the year, October 1984 compared to October 1983, the Area jobless rate declined, while the suburban jobless rate was unchanged. The Area jobless rate fell from 4.7 percent in October 1983 to 4.2 percent in October 1984. The suburban jobless rate was 3.3 percent in October of 1983 and 1984. Area and suburban employment continue to make gains over the year. Since October 1983, Area employment has increased by 92,400 (5.4 percent) and Suburban employment has increased by 78,600 (5.5 percent). Total joblessness is down in the Metropolitan Area by 4,900, but up in the Suburbs by 2,100.

Over the past two months, the improvements in the Area's jobless rates over the year have been primarily the result of improvements in the District of Columbia.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Reflecting exuberant growth in both the private and public sectors, the number of Area jobs rose by 15,700 between September and October of this year. Public sector growth resulted from seasonal increases (9,600 jobs) in State and Local Government (primarily in public education). The number of Federal jobs declined by 1,500 in the District and 200 in the suburbs. These declines were also seasonal in nature. Private sector growth (7,800 jobs) was concentrated in Wholesale and Retail

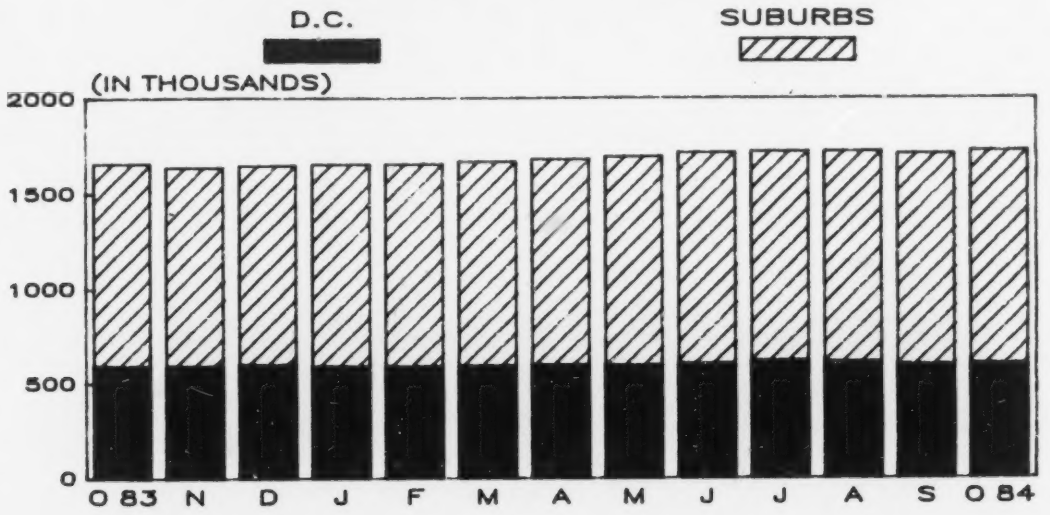
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	October a/ 1984	September b/ 1984	October 1983	October a/ 1984	September b/ 1984	October 1983
TOTAL	600.9	598.2	593.6	1,720.8	1,705.1	1,655.6
Total Private Sector	342.2	340.0	337.2	1,180.6	1,172.8	1,127.7
Manufacturing	14.6	14.5	14.5	70.6	70.8	66.7
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.2	4.5	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.7	11.6	27.2	27.2	26.0
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	39.2	39.1	36.2
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Construction	10.9	11.0	10.9	88.9	88.7	80.3
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.2	25.4	26.2	80.5	80.3	78.3
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Other Transportation	5.2	5.4	5.0	35.1	35.0	32.2
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	16.8	18.1	41.3	41.2	42.1
Trade	60.3	59.8	59.5	331.6	326.5	316.8
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.7	63.6	63.2	60.9
Retail	50.9	50.4	49.8	268.0	263.3	255.9
General Merchandise	5.8	5.8	6.0	32.7	31.2	33.3
Food	NA	NA	NA	35.8	35.7	33.4
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.4	30.2	28.6
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	19.4	19.0	19.1
Eating & Drinking	23.7	23.5	23.1	86.6	85.8	83.2
Other Retail Trade	21.4	21.1	20.7	63.1	61.4	58.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.0	34.8	34.1	97.1	97.5	94.1
Banking	7.2	7.1	7.2	19.8	19.6	19.4
All Other	27.8	27.7	26.9	77.3	77.9	74.7
Services	196.1	194.4	191.9	510.8	507.8	490.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.5	11.4	10.0	25.1	24.9	23.1
Personal Services	4.0	3.9	4.0	19.9	19.6	19.3
Business Services	37.4	37.2	36.2	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.9	29.4	28.7	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.9	19.1	18.4 d/	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.4	31.1	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.9	28.7	28.5	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	34.1	33.6	32.8	465.8	463.3	448.0 c/
Government	258.7	258.2	256.4	540.2	532.3	527.9
Federal Government	211.3	212.8	209.9	354.7	356.4	350.3
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	185.5	175.9	177.6
D.C. Government	42.2	40.2	41.3	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AREA JOBS



Trade (5,100 jobs) and Services (3,000 jobs). Slight increases in Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities were more than offset by small declines in Mining, Manufacturing, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

Between October 1983 and October 1984 the number of Area jobs increased dramatically, from 1,655,600 to 1,720,800. Although growth was strong in both the District and the suburbs, 89 percent of the new jobs were outside the City. This phenomenon is consistent with the long-established trend. The private sector provided 68 percent of new jobs in the District and 83 percent of new surburban jobs. Public sector jobs rose by 12,300 over the year, due to significant growth in State and Local Government (7,900 jobs) and the Federal Government (4,400 jobs). Sixty-eight percent of new Federal jobs were in the suburbs.

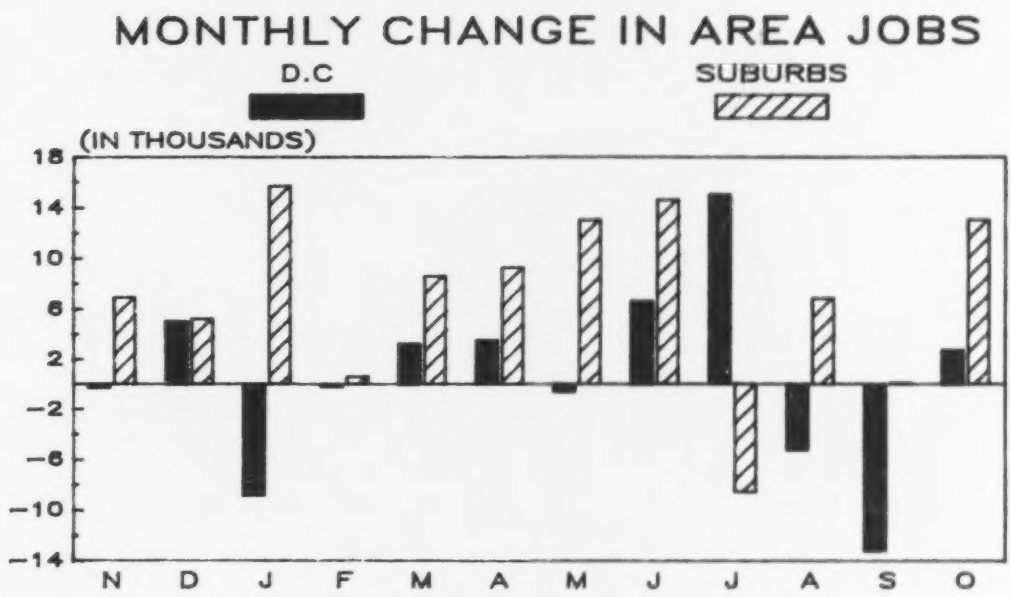
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District rose by 2,700 between September and October of this year, primarily reflecting private sector growth--up 2,200 over the month. Seventy-seven percent of private sector growth was in the Services industry. Except for Services (1,700 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (500 jobs), private sector growth was either marginal or negative. Marginal gains in Manufacturing and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate were offset by slight declines in Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities. In the public sector, the number of Federal jobs declined by 1,500 over the month, while the number of District Government jobs rose by 2,000. Both changes reflect seasonal patterns.

Over the year (October 1984 compared to October 1983) the number of District jobs grew by 7,300. Sixty-eight percent of total jobs growth was in the private sector (5,000 jobs). The Services industry, with 4,200 new jobs, was the growth leader. Mirrowing a national trend, the Services industry

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)



continues to assert its dominance in the local economy. Public sector growth resulted from positive movement in both the Federal Government (1,400 jobs) and the District Government (900 jobs) over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

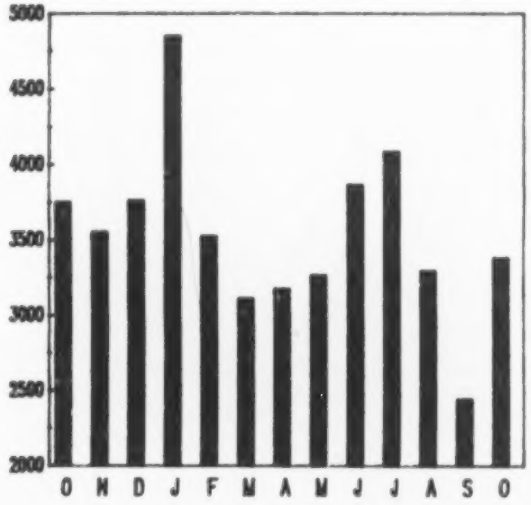
Due to strong advances in both the public and private sectors, the number of suburban jobs rose by 13,000 between September and October of this year. Public sector growth occurred in State and Local Government (7,600 jobs), reflecting seasonal increases in public education. The number of Federal jobs declined marginally over the month. Private sector growth (5,600 jobs) was concentrated in Wholesale/Retail Trade (4,600 jobs) and Services (1,300 jobs). Small gains in Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities were more than offset by marginal losses in Manufacturing, Mining, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

Over the year (October 1984 compared to October 1983) the number of surburban jobs increased by 57,900. The preponderance of the new jobs was in the private sector (47,900 jobs) reflecting significant growth in each of the monitored industries except Mining, which remained constant. Growth was particularly exuberant in Services (16,200 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (14,000 jobs); and Construction (8,600 jobs). Public sector growth (10,000 jobs) was split 70/30 between State and Local Government and the Federal Government, respectively.

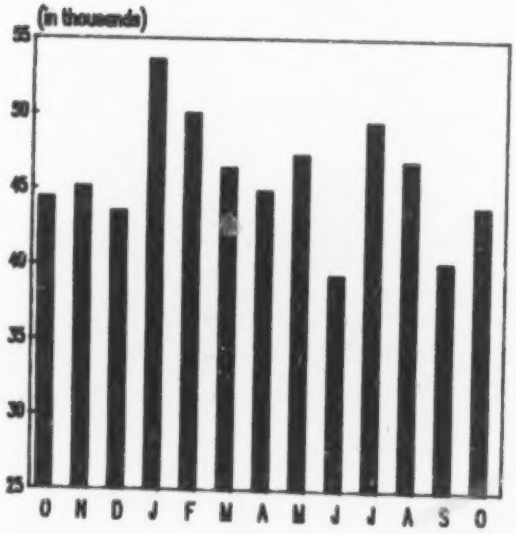
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $5.7 million for unemployment compensation benefits in October, 1984 through the regular programs it administers serving clients who previously worked in the city. This was 8 percent above September, but 5 percent less than a year ago. The October monthly surge is principally attributable to seasonal factors--persons who waited to file after October 13 when the new base period for determining benefits became effective. The period changes quarterly

INITIAL UI CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS



WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL UI PROGRAMS



during each calandar year. The 38 percent monthly increase in initial claims, and 28 percent increase in first payments directly reflect this quarterly phenomenon. Approximately 10,210 persons received benefits in October for 41,100 weeks of compensated joblessness.

The State Program accounted for 87 percent of benefits paid in October. It compensated 9,000 persons for 35,400 idle weeks. The Federal and Ex-Servicepersons Programs follow respectively in the level of activity. Through October, the State Program paid $53.2 million for 378,210 weeks of unemployment.

The regular compensation programs have paid $60.5 million in benefits through October this year, compared to $82.5 million through the same ten month period last year. The current ten month expenditure covered 423,220 weeks. More than 21,840 persons received benefits for the first time through the end of October.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Program pays additional benefits to eligible persons who have exhausted eligibility through the "regular" U.I. benefit programs administered by the District of Columbia. It is funded totally by the Federal Government, and operates in all the states in the country. This program paid $865,000 worth of benefits in October. For the year to date, its benefits totalled $8.5 million, compared to $17.5 million through October, 1983.

Unemployed clients in the District of Columbia have received $69.0 million in compensation from all sources through October, 1984.

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Job Service

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Employer Services Center ——— 639-1601

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
October 1984

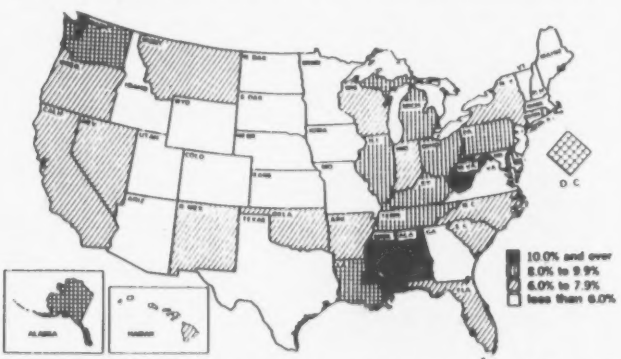
	October 1984	September 1984	October 1983	% Change From September 1984	% Change From October 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,047	2,170	3,316	+ 40.4	- 8.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,634	36,076	39,000	+ 7.1	- 0.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,427	33,553	36,830	+ 5.6	- 3.8
Total Benefits Paid	$4,926,125	$4,646,474	$5,238,738	+ 6.0	- 6.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$139.05	$138.48	$142.24	+ 0.4	- 2.2
Number of First Payments	1,656	1,319	1,653	+ 25.5	+ 0.2
Number of Final Payments	989	948	1,486	+ 4.3	- 33.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,001	10,034	10,822	- 10.3	- 16.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.4	25.4	22.3	- 15.7	- 4.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	266	217	339	+ 22.6	- 21.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,357	3,392	4,169	+ 28.4	+ 4.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,992	3,215	3,707	+ 24.2	+ 7.7
Total Benefits Paid	$648,456	$524,855	$602,865	+ 23.5	+ 7.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.44	$163.25	$162.63	- 0.5	- 0.1
Number of First Payments	247	163	241	+ 51.5	+ 2.5
Number of Final Payments	123	67	138	+ 83.6	- 10.9
Total Beneficiaries	1,034	932	1,103	+ 10.9	- 6.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	16.2	19.7	15.3	- 17.8	+ 5.9
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	69	57	96	+ 21.1	- 28.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	949	798	1,218	+ 18.9	- 22.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	655	529	834	+ 23.8	- 21.5
Total Benefits Paid	$105,652	$84,982	$127,704	+ 24.3	- 17.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.30	$160.65	$153.12	+ 0.4	+ 5.3
Number of First Payments	58	51	72	+ 13.7	- 19.4
Number of Final Payments	0	0	1	+ 0.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	174	167	248	+ 4.2	- 29.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	11.3	10.4	11.6	+ 8.7	- 2.6
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,382	2,444	3,751	+ 38.4	- 9.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	43,940	40,266	44,387	+ 9.1	- 1.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	40,074	37,297	41,371	+ 7.4	- 3.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,680,233	$5,256,311	$ 5,969,307	+ 8.1	- 4.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.74	$140.94	$144.29	+ 0.6	- 1.8
Number of First Payments	1,961	1,533	1,966	+ 27.9	- 0.3
Number of Final Payments	1,112	1,015	1,625	+ 9.6	- 31.6
Total Beneficiaries	10,209	11,133	12,173	- 8.3	- 16.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.4	24.3	21.0	- 16.0	- 2.9

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In September 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.1 percent unemployment rate had the 25th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (3.8 percent) and Phoenix (3.0 percent) had lower unemployment rates. In only nine of the 240 metropolitan areas was the rate higher than at the same time last year.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1984



When the District proper (with a September preliminary unemployment rate of 8.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 8th highest unemployment rate. This was up from the 10th highest position in August. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.4 percent) and Virginia (4.7 percent) ranked 36 and 40, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (13.1 percent); Alabama (10.9 percent); and Mississippi (10.7 percent) were the only states with double digit unemployment. New Hampshire, with 2.8 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All but three states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to September of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 14 highest unemployment rate in September 1984, at 8.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.6 percent. Gary, Indiana (21.7 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.4 percent) had the lowest. Each city except for Chicago and Gary experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

City	September 1984	1983
1. Gary, IN	21.7	20.3
2. Cleveland, OH	13.2	15.8
3. Birmingham, AL	12.0	15.0
4. Buffalo, NY	11.4	14.2
5. Chicago, IL	11.3	10.2
6. Dayton, OH	11.1	14.1
7. Newark, NJ	10.7	13.6
8. Cincinnati, OH	10.6	12.5
9. Pittsburgh, PA	9.1	10.7
10. Miami, FL	9.0	11.5
11. Los Angeles, CA	9.0	10.5
12. New Orleans, LA	8.9	9.5
13 New York, NY	8.8	10.1
14. Dist. of Columbia	8.6	11.2
15. St. Louis, MO	8.1	11.0
16. Philadelphia, PA	8.0	8.4
17. Milwaukee, WI	7.6	10.7
18. Columbus, OH	7.6	9.8
19. Baltimore, MD	7.6	8.0
20. Houston, TX	6.9	11.2
21. Atlanta, GA	6.5	8.4
22. Salt Lake City, UT	6.3	8.2
23. Boston, MA	5.6	8.4
24. Dallas, TX	4.4	6.1

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Help for the innocent victim of crime

Who is eligible?

- *Any District of Columbia resident who is an innocent victim of a violent crime and who suffers an economic loss as a result of the crime.*
- *Any resident of another state in which a District resident would be compensated.*
- *A survivor or dependent of a victim of crime who is killed as a direct result of the crime.*
- *A District of Columbia resident who is injured as a result of assisting a victim of crime or who is injured attempting to prevent a crime.*
- *A person who is responsible for the support of a victim of crime and who incurs an economic loss as a result of the crime.*

For further information call (202) 576-7706 or write to:

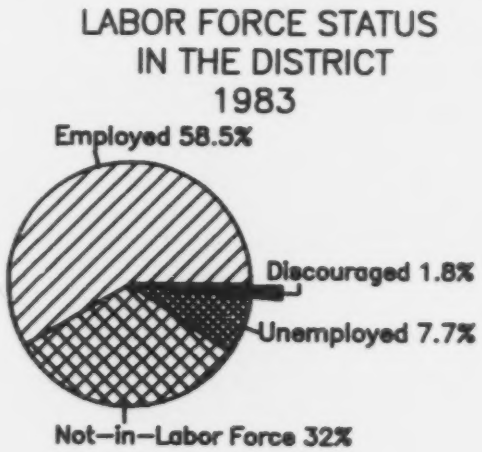
CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

1200 Upshur Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

DISCOURAGED WORKERS IN THE DISTRICT - 1983

The Current Population Survey (CPS) provides extensive detailed information about the working patterns of District residents on an annual basis. See for example, "Characteristics of the District's Unemployed" In the May issue of the ALS; "Unemployment of District Residents-By Industry and Occupation" in the September issue; and "A Profile of District Residents Not In The Labor Force" in the November issue. The CPS does not, however, provide a count of Discouraged Workers in the District, i.e., residents who would like a job, but have not actively looked for work. During periods of high unemployment, it is possible that the number of discouraged workers is rather extensive, but because these individuals have given up looking for work, they are not counted among the "offical unemployed".

In order to overcome this gap in District CPS information, LMIR economists constructed a model to estimate discouraged workers. This model uses National CPS data on discouraged workers by place and sex and applies these relationships to the City's labor force structure.



The results of this effort indicates that during 1983 there where an average of 8,600 discouraged workers living in the City. This discouragement in the District was about twice the national average (i.e., about 2.6 percent of everyone not in the national labor force was a discouraged worker compared to 5.6 percent of the District residents not working or looking for work were discouraged). Of the 8,600 individuals, approximately 53 percent were black females and 37 percent were black males.

Thus if the District's discouraged workers would have been counted among 1983's "official unemployed", the City's 1983 unemployment rate would have

been 14.0 percent, rather than 11.7 percent and the total number of unemployed would have been 46,600 rather than 38,000. So, discouragement would have added about 2 percentage points to the citywide rate.

PERSONS NOT-IN-THE LABOR FORCE AND ESTIMATES OF DISCOURAGED WORKERS IN THE DISTRICT-1983 (Annual Averages)

	Not-In 1/ Labor Force (Thousands	Discouraged 2/ Workers (Thousands)
Total	165.9	8.6
White	41.8	0.8
Male	11.9	0.3
Female	29.9	0.5
Black	120.7	7.8
Male	45.1	3.2
Female	75.6	4.6

1/ Current Population Survey,
2/ Estimated based on National Relationship by race and sex.

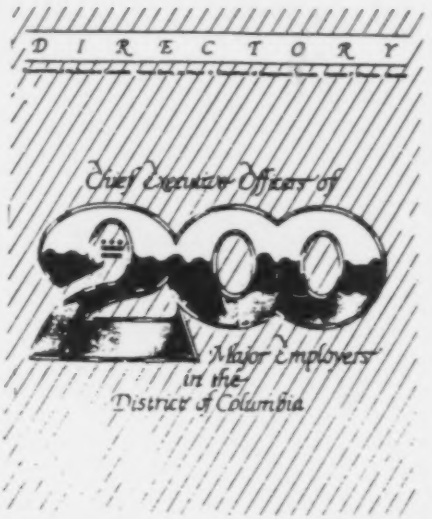
A recent BLS study indicates, however, that many discouraged workers have a weak attachment to the labor force. The study found "More than half of the discouraged workers have not looked for work in more than a year; while some of them return to work or resume job search, the majority seldom test the job market". 1/

Paul O. Flaim, "Discouraged Worker: How Strong Are Links to Job Market?", Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 107 No. 8 August 1984, pp. 8-11.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

DIRECTORY OF 200 MAJOR EMPLOYERS

☆☆☆☆☆



In order to promote an expanded partnership between private employers and the employment and training system, the Department's Office of Planning and the Labor Market Information Division have produced a Directory of Major Employers in the District of Columbia. The Directory includes the name of each firms's chief executive officer and address. The list was complied from reports provided from the Department's ES-202 System. The number of workers employed by these 200 firms ranged from approximately 100 to over 6,000. Copies of the Directory may be obtained from the LMI Division (639-1642) or the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee (639-1083).

DOES FORMS PARTHERSHIP WITH BURDICK SCHOOL

Matthew F. Shannon, Director of the Department of Employment Services (DOES), and Dr. James Amick Jr., principal of Burdick Career Development Center, joined Mayor Marion Barry Jr, School Superintendent, Floretta McKenzie, and School Board president, David Eaton in a ceremony to symbolize the first element of a formal partnership between Burdick and DOES.

Funds to operate the program will be provided by DOES. In line with Mayor Barry's emphasis on jobs for D.C. residents, partnerships will focus on world-of-work preparation and career planning. The match between a school and an agency will be determined by the D.C. Public Schools, Volunteer Services and Training Branch, following an extensive needs assessment. A program will be tailored to meet the unique needs and aims of both partners.

Burdick, which has a student enrollment of approximately 615, is a career high school with major program areas in business education, occupational home economics, and hospitality. Among the courses offered are Data Processing; Business Mathematics; Hotel/Motel Management; Introduction to the Hospitality Industry; Filing and Records Management; and Culinary Arts.

The program established between Burdick and Employment Services will initially involve job readiness seminars; occupational outlook seminars for teachers and counselors; field trips to the Department's data processing center; and the development of an occupational information resource library. Other enrichment activities will be implemented throughout the school year.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1984 dropped $18.09. Average Weekly Hours were down 1.1 hours. Average Hourly Earnings decreased 17¢ an hour.

The most significant decrease occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings were down $38.14. Weekly Hours dropped 2.7 hours, as Hourly Earnings decreased 2¢ an hour. The decrease was due to less overtime being worked at premium pay. There were increases in Hourly Earnings for a couple of industries, but no significant over-all increase.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
October 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1984	September 1984	October 1983	October 1984	September 1984	October 1983	October 1984	September 1984	October 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	401.49	419.58	393.22	39.4	40.5	39.8	10.19	10.36	9.88
Durable Goods	352.87	360.39	339.75	40.7	42.2	42.1	8.67	8.54	8.07
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	374.45	384.11	360.47	37.9	43.5	43.8	a/ 9.88	a/ 8.83	a/ 8.15 b/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	363.32	368.94	354.48	41.1	41.5	42.2	8.84	b/ 8.89	8.40
Non-durable Goods	456.92	465.70	435.06	38.3	39.2	37.7	11.93	11.88	11.54
Food & Kindred Products	501.01	539.15	457.56	36.2	38.9	36.0	c/13.84	a/13.86	g/12.71 k/
Printing & Publishing	475.24	478.63	459.41	38.7	39.2	38.9	a/12.28	a/12.21	a/11.81

Total Production Workers	October '84	September '84	October '83
	32,500	32,000	31,600

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other the Seasonal

DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

The D.C. Department of Employment Services offers a variety of employment and training services to assist dislocated workers as authorized under Title III of the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

WHO IS SERVED

D.C. residents who have been laid off or notified of lay-offs from their firms or institutions. Participants include those whose businesses or places of work have closed permanently and who are unlikely to return to their former occupation or industry.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Based on an individual's need, the Dislocated Workers Program provides:

- Individual career counseling
- Job finding workshops which include information on developing a successful job search campaign and occupations in demand
- On-the-Job Training
- Classroom training through which participants can upgrade or learn new skills in demand occupations. The areas of training, provided by local institutions, include but are not limited to: word processing, hotel management, computer data entry, and office management
- Placement Assistance

DURATION OF PROGRAM

Each program cycle lasts 4 weeks. However, enrollees have unlimited access to all agency resources throughout the year.

OTHER BENEFITS

The Department makes available a wide range of other Department services including: access to job vacancies listed with the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank (one of the largest in the Area!) testing, bonding, and resume' preparation.

- *For further information, contact:* 639-1271 72 or 73.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

INCREASES IN PERSONAL INCOME LAG BEHIND IN THE DISTRICT

Personal income of District residents increased 6.2 percent between the second quarter of 1983 and the second quarter of this year. Over the same period personal income in the Nation increased 7.5 percent. Most of the difference can be attributed to smaller than average increases in earnings derived from the government in general and the Federal government in particular, in the District.

Total Personal Income: *
The United States & the District

	II QT-83	II QT-84	%Change
U.S.	2,704,870	2,907,903	7.5
D.C.	9,744	10,352	6.2

* Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis

Income of District Residents

In the second quarter of this year, the income of District residents on a seasonally adjusted, annual basis measured more than $10 billion - an increase of $608 million over the same quarter last year. The largest relative increase (14 percent) was in income derived from dividends, interest, and rents. Transfer payments, on the other hand, declined by 4 tenths of a percent. A 52 percent decline in unemployment benefits accounted for the decline in transfer payments. The decline in UI benefits and the increase in rents, interest, and dividends reflect improvements in the local and national economies over this period. For example, the City's unemployment rate declined from 11.8 percent in the second quarter of 1983 to 9.8 percent in the same quarter this year.

The over the year increase in net earnings (earnings less Social Security Contributions) for District residents amounted to $345 million or 5.9 percent.

MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS *

	II QT '83	II QT '84	% Change
Total Personal Income.....	9,744	10,352	6.2
Net Earnings**.....	5,812	6,157	5.9
Dividends, Interest & Rents.....	1,887	2,159	14.4
Transfer Payments.....	2,045	2,036	- 0.4
UI Benefits.....	111	53	-52.3

* Millions of Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
** Less Contributions for Social Insurace

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

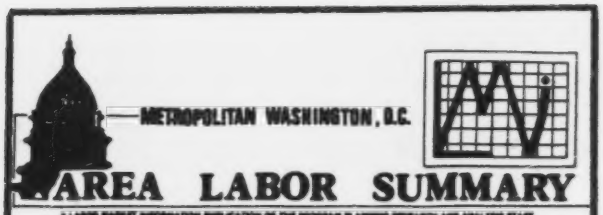
Earnings of District Workers

The second quarter earnings of all people, both residents and non-residents, working in the City was $16.9 billion on a seasonally adjusted annual basis, a 5.3 percent increase over the same quarter of 1983. Over 40 percent of all earnings are derived from the government sector, which only showed modest growth over the year. Earnings in the City's private sector, however,increased almost 4 times as fast as the government sector. The over-the-year increase in private sector earnings was 9.9 percent nationally. Even the larger private sector increase in the City lagged the national increase.

☆☆☆☆☆

Job Bank
• A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

724-3785



The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE: Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.

ADMINISTERING AGENCY: D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).

TAX BENEFITS: A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Contact Jeannie Carter, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661.

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

1984

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
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CONGRESSIONAL INFO. SERVICE
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4520 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
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JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"